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WEDNESDAY..... MAY 13, 1896.

THIS PAPER RECEIVES THE COM-BINED TELEGRAPHIC-NEWS SER-VICE OF THE SOUTHERN ASSOCIA-PRESS AND THE UNITED schooner Competitor, war between that

### DON'T SHOOT.

The New York Herald of yesterday prints a very suggestive cartoon. It repthe American citizens capture on the Competitor standing blindfolded with their backs against a stone wall and their hands behind them. Bearing on them is a fringe of musket barrels but between them and that menace, [ the figure of Uncle Sam, with right arm stretched out warningly and determined expression of countenance, while beneath the picture are the words "Don't fire, it means war." This cartoon speaks fo the vast majority of the American people in the present crisis. Whatever cours may be technically sustained by th which have been appealed to, the American public have resolved that if Spain carries out the death sentence in respecto the prisoners in question she shall be made to rue it.

There can be no doubt about the earntness of our people in this matter. They are thoroughly stirred up, and Span would do well not to string out diplomatinegotiations over the issue too far, even she has already secretly determine that in the end she will accord the American prisoners the rights recognized by ent heated state of the American mind suspense as regards the fate of the prisoners involves imminent danger to It is a significant fact, and one it would be wise for the Spanish authorities to make a note of, that many of the papers of this country that previously had been very conservative regarding the Cuban question, and had been disposed to deprecate what they termed the iingoism of Congress touching Cuban bel-Bgerency, have since the Competitor incident made a complete change of front raries in championing the cause of the insurgents, and in reprobating the Spanish atrocities that are being perpetrated on the island. As to the matter of executing the American prisoners, the press is practically a unit in demanding that Spain be given to understand that she will do that at her peril.

Of the papers that have all along sym nothized with the Cuban insurgents, the New York Tribune makes an especially strong point when it says that while the Competitor might be made another Vis ginius, the sequel to the slaughter would be very different in 1896 from what it was in 1873-'74. The United States are not as helpless now as they were then. True We not only have a navy now that could sweep the Spanish navy off the ocean, but our people are united to-day, as they were not in 1873-74. A striking evidence of what this union signifies so far as the Competitor incident is concerned, is afforded in the action of Lee Camp United Confederate Veterans, of Jacksonville, Fig. That organization has passed resolutions asking the President to prevent the execution of Young Milton, force hie, if necessary, and it is given out that all other camps and the Grand Army posts will probably be requested to us their influence to save the prisoners. The voice of the Jacksenville camp is the e of an organized body of men who know what war means, and is particularly ominous, both in itself and in the culces it is calculated to awaken.

STREET-CARS AND THE REUNION. We are pleased to report progress in matter of arranging our street-car service so as to meet the extraordinary gemand which will be made upon it dur-

ing the Confederate reunion here, The Traction Company, while stoutly recisting the propositions of the old company which would impair the value of the Traction's franchises, says it will undertake to give a half-minute service etween the city and the Exposition-Grounds, and will transfer passengers with the old company at Harrison street

Certainly, this is a step in the right direction, and from what we know of the energy of President Williams, of the Traction Company, we have no doubt that be will do all that he promises to de human energy be equal to the task But it sometimes happens that new machinery disappoints expectations, and it may prove so in the case of the splendid equipment that the Traction Company has

Mr. Williams may fall to get all of the cars that he needs, and his motivepower may fall him for a longer or shortr time. In the latter event-not wholly improbable, since it has happened to other companies-we should be without quate transportation facilities between the city and auditorium. So, fistead of transferring passengers from the cars of mpany to the cars of the other comwhy not transfer the cars from line to line to meet the exigencies of the re-

We recognize the fact that progress is

being made when there is an offer from the Traction Company to transfer pas-sengers, and we only wish that the com-pany would go a little further and offer to transfer cars. If the two companies would come to an agreement of this character a Fulton car might run up Main street to Harrison, up Harrison to Broad, and up Broad (upon the tracks of the Traction Company) to the Exposition-Grounds. Or a Church Hill car might pursue its present route to the intersection of Bread and Harrison streets and thence proceed (on the Traction Com-pany's tracks) to the Exposition Grounds. Of course, the old company would have to compensate the new company for the use of the new company's tracks, but we should think that equitable terms might be agreed upon, either in money payments

or service in kind. If such a scheme as this could be aranged, every car in Richmond might be run to the Exposition Grounds, and there would be none of the annoyances inseperable from transfers. At best, transfers are not pleasant; in such a bustling and crowding as we shall have here at the reunion they would be particularly disagreeable.

Understand us-we consider the transfer offer a great advance upon any proposition yet made with the probability of success, but we think the public would nuch prefer the transfer of cars to the transfer of passengers. By the former plan we should have "two strings to our bow," and, moreover, we would be able to use all of the cars in the city to the best possible advantage.

The Dispatch finds that the public is ceply concerned in this matter. The good name of Richmond is involved. Never beare have we undertaken a work of such nagnitude. But if we can secure proper co-operation, where co-operation might be easonably expected, we shall get through with it not merely successfully, but triimphantly.

We suppose that there will be two union meetings per day in the auditorium, and the rush of the people to get out there, and-worse still, the rush of the people to get back to the city-will

be beyond doubt very great. Let the two companies come together and agree upon a scheme for running their cars during the reunion, so that we shall be able to get the very best service that their joint resources are capable of. The arrangement need last but three days, and in that time neither company could be harmed very much, while the public would be vastly benefited.

All contentions as to franchises may very well be put aside until we have arranged to do our duty as hosts. And n this matter that company which shows the strongest disposition to make sacrifices in the public interest will be the company which will endear itself most to the right-thinking people of this com-

### STAUNTON'S RESPONSIBILITY.

The Staunton Vindicator says that that city "easily accommodated the Republican State Convention, and had something to spare; but the Democratic State Convention will be a much larger body, and our people must begin at once to look around and prepare for accommodating its members." The Vindicator commends that the Staunton Chamber of Commerce "call a public meeting for conference on the subject." or, in the failure of the Chamber to do so, it suggests that the Mayor should call such a meeting, and it adds: "We must take some steps right away, for the con vention will be upon us in less than

The Dispatch begs leave to remark that the signs of the times point to a large convention. The probabilities are to the opponents of free coinage conthat nearly all of the more than sixteen | trolling the National Democratic Conhundred delegates appointed will be vention, Yesterday's Post, however, quotes present. Our Virginia people are becoming intensely interested in the unitrule question. They want to hear that upon a very narrow margin. In fact, subject discussed at Staunton. They he figures that the sixteen votes of Nedesire to know-they have never yet braska, one way or the other, may decide heard-what substantial argument can the contest. As is well known, there se advanced in favor of the proposed nnovation. They wish to be told if the Democratic national prospect is so alluring as to warrant us in inviting dissatisfaction into our ranks in Virginia. They would like to have explained to them what it will profit us Virginians to send a solid silver delegation to Chicago, and take the risk of outraging the sentiment of thousands of Virginia Democratic voters. How can the men who so eloquently pleaded for harmony four years ago now argue in favor of a rule which will do more to produce discord in our ranks than anything that has occurred since the days of Readjus-

Besides, many of the men who are in the minority now honestly believe that they were in the majority four years ago, and, being strong in that belief, they will go away from Staunton greatly incensed if their magnanimity in 1892 is not reciprocated by the convention of 1896. Mind, we do not say that the Cleveland men were in the majority in the 1892 convention, but we are sure that most of them believe they were. And, for this reason, and for numerous other reasons, we think our people would better stand by the old rule, and let the That other States, unit rule alone. North and South, East and West, Demeratic and Republican, free-silverites and goldites, have adopted the unit rule is of little consequence to us. The question for us to decide, now that we know that there is much objection to changing the Virginia rule, is whether we ought to risk dividing our party at home for the sake of having a solid silverite delegation at Chicago. Let us remember the bridge that carried us safely over four years ago, and stick to the sensible and conciliatory Virginia rule, and leave the unit rule for States the Democrats of which have better reasons or adopting it than the Democrats of Virginia have.

The discussion of this great question will, we think, crowd the city of Staunton on June 4th with thousands of earnest and interested Democrats. Let the people of that city prepare for a large attendance, and bring into requisiall the lodging-rooms their hotels, boarding-houses, and private residences can conveniently furnish. Republicans who attended the recent convention of that party at Staunton inform us that they were well-cared for. Some, however, say the convention was not provided with enough suitable committee-rooms. The convention hall they

While the Democratic convention, by reason of its greater numbers, will tax the hospitality of Staunton much more than the Republican convention did, we may also say that the people of Staun ton will be ready to do more for us than they were ready to do for our oppo-

We hereby bespeak board and lodgings for 101 delegates from the city of Richmond, and for about one or two hundred other Richmond Democrats, who will appear at Staunton as lookers on.

Senator Hill, of New York, is not one of the men who make speaches for the pur-pose of concealing their thoughts. On the ontrary, he seems always to be ready to define his position clearly upon every question that arises in the country. It is worthy of note that he made recently in the United States Senate a speech which any good Democrat might read with profit to himself and his party. The New York Senator sees the situation as it is. He even refers to the fact that we our platforms to the national convention, to forbid the national convention to ross a "t" or dot an "L" of organization can you keep up, asks Mr. Hill, with a discipline which forbids and prevents conciliation and mutual concessions? We now quote Mr. Hill himself as

"There is, and we might as well admit it, an honest difference of opinion on the currency question. Speaking for myself, personally, I have never assailed a man who has differed with me upon that question. I have used no improper words.

I have included in no words of abose, have avoided every offensive epithet possible in speaking on the question." That reads as if Mr. Hill might consider simself a dark horse that might unexpectedly be put upon the presidential track. But no. He uses the language we have just quoted in the interest of conciliation. He foresees trouble at Chicago, unless the Democrats in the nattional convention manifest a better spirit than the one he warns them against. We quote the New York Senator again:

"The financial question is a great one, about which honest men. Republicans and Democrats, may well differ. Sir, it is, however, like all other great questions, one as to which there should be a harmonis, nowever, here an obsoried by a harmonization of views. It is not for any one to fix the precise lines upon which it shall be done. I have confidence in that party, in which I was born. I inherited my Democracy from my father and my grandfather, and I am willing to live in that party still. I am willing to trust its great advisers when they shall meet in council, and I am willing to abide by the result. All other Democrats should do the same. We will express our views, which may differ with yours. You represent yours. We come to the great council at Chicago, and there, if wise counsels shall

"I am wiling to abide by the result," ays Mr. Hill, "All other Democrats should do the same," he adds. Why not? Must be speak with "bated breath and whispering humbleness,"-nay, even keep an unbroken silence when this great question comes up in the Senate-because he is a possible nominee for President?

It is remarkable that Mr. Hill, coming from a State where there is almost abso lute unanimity of opinion in favor of sound money and against the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, should e able to make such declarations as those contained in the extracts which we have just quoted. The fact shows that he is a wise man.

Here in Virginia, our State Convention should follow the lines laid down by Senator Hill. "I have never," says he 'assailed a man who has differed with me on that question." "I have avoided every offensive epithet possible," Let this be the rule of the Staunton conven tion, and the delegater may return home

The Dispatch recently published a statement from the Washington Post, showing that the indications were very favorable Senator Hill as saying that the matter of control of the convention "will depend be two delegations from Nebraska." Senator Hill puts Illinois down for silver upon the advice of Senator Palmer, who reluctantly admits that the silver-men have the machinery of the State," Hill will go to the Chicago convention with

the New York delegation. Per contra. Senator Gorman, who knows as much as anybody about the ac tion of the Democratic party, gives to his sound-money friends "the cheering asurance that the national convention will be controlled by them, that a sound platform will be adopted, and a candidate satisfactory to them will be nominated." This we gather from a New York paper.

The latest advices from our party in Illinois cause us to fear that there will be trouble there. In Chicago the Altgeld wing of the party has caused a primary election plan to be adopted which is very obnoxious to the other wing. There fore, it would not surprise us if two con ventions were held in Illinois,

In administration circles it is confidently predicted that the majority in the Chicago convention will be against free sil-

Yes, Spain might as well understand now, as later, what we said in our issue of vesterday, that she has reached the end of her tether, and will have to face the United States if she decides to do anything worse than what she has already' done in the case of our fellowcountrymen, claimed by her as offenders against the laws of Spain. When the proper time comes all Americans are lingoes, and that time has now arrived in this case.

It would be a graceful thing if the Sons of Veterans and the Daughters of the Confederacy would undertake to sup ply ice-water to all the visitors during the reunion. There ought to be hogs heads of it at the auditorium, amps, and upon our streets. All along the line of march of the procession of July 2d there should be abundant supplies of water.

# SCARED M'KINLEY MEN.

Another High Tide Rising Now, Labelled "Sound Money." (New York Sun.)

Three McKinley boomers, with long faces, arrived at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel yesterday. They were General Russel A. Alger, of Detroit; C. W. Fairbanks, of In lianapolis, and William M. Hahn, of Mansfield. General Alger came direct from ex-Governor McKinley's home. in Canton, and he hadn't been in town two hours before he was joined by Mr. Hahn and Mr. Fairbanks. All three, in talking to the newspaper reporters, in-sisted that McKinley will be nominated at St. Louis. They are to remain in town three or four days, and it was ascertained last night exactly why they came to

himself on this important question, Sen-ator Sherman's mission was a failure. Colonel Charles H. Grosvenor, McKin-ley's boss mathematician in Washington, next came from Washington for the same purpose, and he also utterly failed, for the reason that McKinley's record is against him, and he remains dumb, while the thousands of Republicans in the East are praying to ascertain his views on the money question.

and Mr. Fairbanks for a stay in York on precisely the same mission. Mr. Fairbanks saw some of his friends down town yesterday, and Mr. Hahn and Genare holding our State conventions in the Southern and Northern States, and laying down our platforms, as we have a right, so he says, to do. But we have no right, he adds, when we come with the states are the states as the says to the states are to endeavor to do some proselytizing to-day and to-morrow. They, too, are likely to fail, for four reasons—namely: McKinley's vote for reasons—namely: McKinley's vote for the standard convention. to override Hayes's veto of the Bland-Allison act for coining not less than \$2,000,000 worth of silver bullion a month into standard dollars, February 28, 1878 his report of the first silver plank ever adopted by a Republican national con-vention, in 1888, and his championship of the silver-purchase act in 1800, as the nearest approach to free coinage that

General Alger, Mr. Hahn, and Mr. Fairbanks, and all the McKinley bosses in Ohlo are greatly disturbed over the pre-dicament that McKinley finds himself to be in on the money question. The manu-facturers in certain districts, according to the best information, created a fund for the preliminary work of McKinley's campaign, believing that if he could be elected they would get special recognition in the matter of high protection on their special lines of goods. These manufacturers are dependent for loans upon th great bankers of Philadelphia, Pitts Boston, New York, Washington, Balti-more, and Chicago, and these bankers are not in a frame of mind to assist even indirectly the campaign of a man who is known to be a free-silver straddier, and who refuses to come out openly and declare himself for sound money. Espe-cially, it was said, do they frown upon the efforts of this little coterie of manu facturers to boost along McKinley, who stands himself on a silver straddle plank n Ohio. The manufacturers who have been engaged in this McKinley boom for their own special benefit have discovered that their bankers are very chary in making loans with McKinley in prospect. whose money notions are beyond all un

### Help Them to Richmond.

(Roanoke Evening World.) his summer at the grand encampment of the veterans and the laying of the corner the old soldiers on so extensive a scale. Death is rapidly thinning the ranks of the brave survivors, and the youngest soldier of the great war will soon have lived the years allotted to man,

lived the years allotted to man.

Certainly there are hundreds of veterans in Virginia who will never have
another such opportunity for meeting
their comrades in the memorable struggle. Many of these are anxious to go to Richmond, but are unable to bear the expense of the trip. Cannot something be done to provide transportation for the old veteran who did his duty for four years of war, and who has lived in priva-tion during all the long years interven-ing? Are not such men entitled to participation in this great occasion and whatever pleasure it might give them?
There is a movement on foot in Watts
Camp to provide for those who are not
able to bear their own expenses, and
who must, by force of circumstances, remain at home if nothing is done for
them. This is a most laudable movement. It should appeal strongly to every
patriotic Virginian and Southerner. Let
Watts Camp and the people of Roanoke
set the example, and we have no doubt
that it will be taken up throughout the
State.

Give the veterans an opportunity to go

### Stronger Than Many Suppose. (Norfolk Landmark.)

The sentiment in Virginia against the weak. To prove this, it is sufficient to refer to the action of Halifax, Glou-cester, and King and Queen counties, which, though emphatically in favor of free silver, are as emphatically opposed to the adoption of the unit rule in our State convention. Senator Daniel, who is the principal advocate of the unit rule in Virginia, is deservedly popular throughout the State, but we believe that he has made a great mistake in his attitude on this question. It is possible for him to realize his error in time, and we sincerely hope that he will do so.

## Floyd Notes.

FLOYD, VA., May 12.—(Special.)—Rev. W. W. Smith, of Wytheville, an evange-ist, is holding a meeting in the Baptist churchahere, and is preaching with great

Politions for a local-option election are circulating in all parts of the county, and it is expected that an election will be held in every district at an early date. There is not now a licensed barroom in the county. The town of Floyd a short time since went dry by an over-whelming majority, and it is thought the whole county will follow suit.

(Cleveland Plain Dealer.) Miss Anteek: Do you think it proper, Mr. Tinsley, for a young lady to pro-Tinsley, for a young lady to pro-to a gentleman? r. Tinsley: I-I don't think I do,

Missi Anteek: And, why not, dear Mr. Mr. Tinsley (in desperation): Because— ecause he might be a married man, you know.

## Vested Rights.

(Puck.) Visitor (in Maine): But why do you vote for prohibition? You don't seem to believe in it at all.

Native: Well, I'll tell you. The drusgists here have been induced by our laws
to go into the liquor business; to devote
their energy to it—to invest their capital in it; and it would be downright robbery now to let liquor saloons take away their trade.

## A Country Lane.

(Chambers's Journal.)

Between steep banks it winds along,
O'erbung with heavy hawthorn trees,
From which in spring the thrush's song
Floats softly on the soft south breeze.
There is the earliest primrose found,
And modest, purple violets grow.
And trembling wind-flowers star the
ground.

And humble, ragged robins blow.

There, too, on golden summer eves. The old folks like to stroll and talk; Or, slowly, under whispering leaves,
The self-absorbed young lovers waik,
White fresh and youthful hopes unfurl
New growths about their lingering feet;
And tender from's of fern uncurl.
And all the balmy air is sweet.

With mingled scents of thyme and musk. And wilding roses, passion-pale. As trembles through the dewy dusk. The music of the nightingale. And, stealing from some hidden nook, Adown the lane and o'er the lea, By pleasant ways, a silver brook. Runs, singing, to the silver sea.

## Biliousness Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents diges-tion and permits food to ferment and putrify in

Hood's

New York at this time.

Senator John Sherman came over from Washington two or three weeks ago in an effort to convince the business-men in this part of the country that McKinley is a sound-money man. In the absence of any confirmation from Mr. McKinley The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

We Welcome the Excursionists

ON THE

Corner of Second and Broad Streets.

# Shirt-Waists.

Shirt-Waists to choose from; there never has been such Shirt-Waist selling as here and now. As little to pay as you please Whatever the price, be sure the waist is pretty, and the stuff better than you dare ope to get for the money. Percale Waists, 50, 69, 75, 88c., \$1, and

Men's Fancy Shirts, 67c. Five hundred Men's Shirts are ours at less than the cost of production, because

he owner needed cash. White Cotton Shirts, with fancy bosom, but not more than three to a buyer-the riginal price, \$1.25; now 67c. Men's Half-Hose, 12 1-2C.

Three hundred pairs of Men's Imported Seasonable Goods, secured through a rare trade change, now on sale at 12½c., in Fast Black, all Tan shades, and Unbleached, worth again as much.

### Victoria Lawn. For 1214c, we can give you a Sheer

White India Linon that sells regularly at 20c. We were lucky to get 1,000 yards of this Sheer Muslin to sell at 12½c. Cheap Towels.

To-day we put on sale 200 Linen Satin Damask Towels that have been selling at knotted fringe and drawn work,

### May Cheap Items,

To-day we will sell Paper-Back Novels, c.; original price, 19c. Cloth-Back Novels, 9c.; original prices,

Black Velvet Binding, 5c. Indigo Calicoes, 4%c. Ventilating Corsets, 50c. Boys' Knee Pants, 50c. Ladies' Ribbed Vests, 3c.

Boys' Tan Ribbed Hose, 4c. 12c. Ginghams for 6c Black Sicillan Skirts for \$1.75. Unbleached Cotton, yard wide, 41/2c.

### White Spreads, \$1.25. We must make room in this department

200 more of those \$2.50 White Spreads for \$1.25. Only two to a buyer. Muslin Underwear.

Now's your chance. We have looked Ladies' Muslin Underwear Department, and have now on sale son great bargains. These goods are little solled; easily washed, but less than half price for the quality of garment. Ladies' Chemise, Ladies' Skirts, Ladies' Gowns, and Ladies' Drawers. On second Black Dress Goods.

## They say Black is the correct thing. We

are selling them at less than the correct prices; too many on hand, Those \$1 Figured Sicilians for 50c. Silks For 37c.

## We are selling our 62%c. Persian and

Baby-Carriages. See our line of Sleeping Coaches and Baby-Carriages, prices \$8 to \$37.50.

## Mattings.

Don't you want a cool room; nothing nicer than one of those beautiful cheap Mattings at 10c. They are worth more. Black Silk Gloves.

## We have marked those 37c. Gloves down

They are absolutely right, fitness and quality. Special arrangements have

been made to send parcels to the depots on time.

# Julius Sycle & Sons, Corner Second and Broad,

# F. SITTERDING, Lumber Dealer

AND

Building Contractor.

Manufacturer of Sash, Blinds, Doors, and general Mill Work.

# Builders' Supplies

Main office, yards, and factory: ST. JAMES AND LEIGH STREETS. Branch yards, with railroad facilities; LOMBARDY AND LEIGH. (fe 14-3m)

ORGANIZED 1832.

# THE Virginia Fire & Marine INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS, \$650,000.

No. 1015 MAIN STREET.

(ap 7-3m)

DENTISTS. DR. E. C. McSPARRAN.

DENTIST, MIS EAST BROAD STREET.

DR GEORGE B. STEEL, DENTIST, No. 727 Main street, Richmond, Va. I will be pleased to see my friends at the above number, which is only one door below my former place of business. an 23-codim GEORGE R STEEL.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PIRST NATIONAL BANK, AT RICHMOND, IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSI-NESS, MAY 7, 1886. RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts......\$2,164,035 96 Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.... United States bonds to secure Premiums on United States Stocks, securities, etc... Eanking-house, furniture, and fixtures 37,236 85 Other real estate and mortgages Other real estate and owned.

Due from national banks (not reserve agents).

Due from State banks and bankers.

Due from approved reserve 8,656 51 95,318 54 74,680 99 

agents.

Exchanges for clearing-house.

Notes of other national banks.

Fractional paper currency,
nickels, and cents.

Lawful money reserve in bank—

viz. 146,700 00

Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer 6 per cent. cir-culation)... \$2,853,068 17 Total..... LIABILITIES. Capital stock paid in.....\$ Surplus fund...... Undivided profits, less ex-88,459 46 ing 131,450 to Due to other national banks 135,668 to Due to State banks and bankers 48,689 to check 1317,395 to Demand certificates of deposit 6,446 36 Temperary loan 125,000 to

State of Virginia, city of Richmond—ss.:
I. H. C. Burnett, cashler of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. C. BURNETT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before methis 11th day of May, 1826.

J. E. M'KENNY, Notary Public. Correct—Attest:
A. L. BOULWARE,
G. A. DAVENPORT,
THOMAS M. RUTHERFOORD,
Director

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SECURITY BANK AT RICHMOND, IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, MAY 7, 1896:

RESOURCES. MAI 7, 1896:
RESOURCES. \$429,475 17
Overdrafts 527 67
Other stocks, bonds, and mort-from national banks ..... from State banks and Current expenses and taxes paid. paid
Premiums paid
Checks and other cash items
Exchanges for clearing-house
Insurance premiums
Fractional paper currency,
nickels, and pennies
Species 

29 33 .... \$485,844 83 LIABILITIES. \$200,000 0 43,000 16,674 check
Time certificates of deposit...
Certified checks
Cashier's checks outstanding.
Due to insurance agents and 218,297 1 1,030 69 companies ...... Total ......

State of Virginia, county of Henrico-ss. I. A. B. Blair, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. BLAIR, Cushier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 12th day of May, 1898.

H. A. WILLIAMS, Notary Public.

Correct-Attest: W. T. HANCOCK, E. A. CATLIN, J. B. MOSBY, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE STATE BANK OF VIRGINIA, AT RICHMOND, IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAY 7 1992. NESS, MAY 7 RESOURCES. 4,328 84 8,248 25 133,401 95

43.864 29 Current expenses and taxes 84,025,00 paid Checks and other cash items... Exchanges for clearing-house... Nickels and pennies Legal-tender and national-bank 75,341 00 Due from United States Trea-1,500 0 Total ......\$2,150,042 74

LIABILITIES. Notes and bills rediscounted ...

State of Virginia, city of Richmond—es.:

I, William M. Hill, cashfer of the above—named bank, do sol-mnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. WILLIAM M. HILL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 12th day of May, 1896. EDWIN PLEASANTS, Notary Public. Correct—Attest:

J. M. FOURQUREAN,
T. C. WILLIAMS, JR.,
JOHN S. ELLETT,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SAVINGS BANK OF RICH-MOND, AT RICHMOND, IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA. AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, 7TH DAY OF MAY, 1826:

RESOURCES. Loans and discounts ..... Other stocks, bonds, and mort-\$609,521 (1) 22,697 02 33,226 06 Bages
Due from national banks .....
Real estate, furniture, and fix-27,140 85 tures Current expenses and taxes 1,900 23 Total ...... \$694,524 76 LIABILITIES. 15,652 65

State of Virginia, county of Henrico-ss.;
I. James M. Ball, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES M. BALL, Cashier.

check . 520,842 11

Correct-Attest:
R. A. PATTERSON,
L. Z. MORRIS,
N. D. HARGROVE,
H. THEO, ELLYSON,
Director

DISPATCH PRINTING OFFICE.

BOOK AND JOB WORK NEATLY EXECUTED BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE METROPOLITAN RICHMOND, IN THE STATE OF VIR. GINIA, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, MAY 7, 885;

RESOURCES, Overdrafts.
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages.
Due from national banks.
Real estate, furniture, and fix-Current expenses and taxes paid.
Cheeks and other cash items. Let up Dimes, nickels, and pennies. Let up Streets. Legal-tender notes... Total .....LIABILITIES. 

Interest due depositors..... 1.2.71 Total.... \$88,155 State of Virginia, city of Richmond as, I. H. A. Williams, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best as

my knowledge and belief.
H. A. WILLIAMS, Cashler,

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ith day of May, 1896. (Signed)

A. B. BLAIR. A. B. BLAIR. Notary Public.

H. L. CARELL, N. W. NELSON, JAMES N. ROYD, Directors

SUMMER RESORTS. JEFFERSON PARK HOTEL, one mile from University of Virgin OPEN JUNE 1st. Many improve on hotel and lawn. For circular a WILLIAM A. BOWLES, Proprie my 13-3m Charlottesville

White Mountains, N. H. THE GRAND CENTRE of all the drives, walks, rambles, sports, and attractions. Fifteen private cottages to rent. Maplewood Cottage opens June 15th. Maplewood Hotel opens June 6th. AINSLIE & WEBSTER,

Address till July 1st, The Jefferson, Rich-mond, Va. my 9-1m

ROANOKE RED SULPHUR SPRINGS.

VIA SALEM, VA.

This summer resort will open JUNE lst, for season of '96: 2,00 feet above sea level, no fogs or dampness. The waters relieve dyspepsia, hay-fever, lung, heart, throat, and female troubles. For certifications of the season of '96: 2,000 feet above season of ' cates of eminent physicians and others terms, &c., write for circulars,
J. H. CHAPMAN,

Virginia Hot Springs MOST DELIGHTFUL RESORT IN THE

MOUNTAINS. HOTELS AND COTTAGES HAVE ALL MODERN COMFORTS.

SPLENDIDLY KEPT; REASONABLE PRICES. OPEN THE YEAR ROUND.

For terms apply to, Mr. FRED STERRY, Manager, au 16-Fr. Su&Wts Hot Springs, Va. WARM SULPHUR SPRINGS,

BATH COUNTY, VA.,
ARE NOW OPEN FOR GUESTS.
For circulars and information write to
EUBANK & GLOVER,
my 1-F.Su&Wim. Proprietors. On Cape Ann Magnolia, Mass.

Magnificent ocean views; bathins beach; yachting, boating, fishing. As excellent hotel at moderate rates The Magnolia on thour from Boston on the NORTH SHORE, Send for pamphlet, H. W. PRIEST, ap 22-W9t Proprietor.

MERCHINGS.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WATKINS HARDWARE COMPANY Is called, to be held at the office of the company, on TUBSDAY, May 19, 1806, at 12 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors, CHARLES H. WATKINS, ap 14-50t President AMUSEMENTS.

Third Annual May Musical Festival THE WEDNESDAY CLUB. Mozart Academy of Music, May 14th and 15th, 8:15 P. M.

Mme. LILLIAN BLAUVELT, Soprano.

Mr. MACKENZIE GORDON Tenor.

Mr. HARRY L. CHASE, Bartone.

The Baltimore Oratoric Orchestra. 34 pieces
and the Wednesday Cub Chorus, 175 volces.

Mr. ARTHUR SCRIVENOR, Conductor.

RESERVED SEATS \$1.50 and \$1.

ADMISSION, \$1.50c. Gallery.

BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN, my 13-11

CONFEDERATE MUSEUM, in the Davis Mansion, corner Twelfth and Clay streets, open to visitors daily from 19 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission, 25 cents, except Saturdays, when admission is free to the public. Annual membership ticket, 21, which admits holder at all times.

Life membership, \$10. ap 16-2m 

SHEEP FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, 3,000 SHEEP, WETHERS ewes, and lambs; improved stock; can be bought low. Address F. RHEM & SONS, Rhem, S. C. my 3-lw PERSONAL.

TO WILLIAM SIMPSON, JOHN A. SIMPSON, ROBERT SIMPSON, ALEX-ANDER SIMPSON, AND ROBERT SIMPSON, AND ROBERT SIMPSON, AND ROBERT SIMPSON, HERS AT LAW OF MIR. MARY E. SIMPSON, DECEASED, AND NON-RESIDENTS OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA:
Take notice that I shall, on the 22d day of June, 1826, at II o'clock A. M., at the City Hall, in the city of Richmond, Va., move the Chancery Court of the said city to have released and marked satisfied a certain deed of trust from L. Walter and Wilhelmina Walter to E. D. Champlin, trustee, dated May 6, 1813, and recorded in the Clerk's office of said court. In Deed-Book No. 190 C, page 22t, which deed conveyed a certain lot on the south side of Broad street, in the city of Richmond, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, in trust to secure to Mary E. Simpson, the payment of the sum of \$83.33. Respectfully.

JOHN F. WALTER.
Cardwell & Cardwell, Attorneys.

my 13-Wit

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING DULY qualified as executors of the late John Pope, request all persons indebted to his estate, or to whom his estate may be in-debted, to call on the undersigned, Richard H. Mende, Room 21, Chamber of Commerce mond, Va., for settlement of said indebtedness:

LEWIS GINTER, GEORGE POPE, JOHN DUNLOP, THOMAS F. JEFFRESS, RICHARD H. MEADE, Executors of John Pope, Deceased.

MATTINGS, PAPER-HANGING, &c. I HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE LOT of CHINA AND JAPAN MATTINGS, thread warp and seamless, of all grades. Carpets, Oll-Cloths, Shales, Rugs, Mats, Druggets, &c.
PAPER-HANGING of all styles, Call and get prices before buying. No. 819 cast Main street.

A. JENNINGS